

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 587.]

WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed [on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS] by J. BRADFORD, on Main Street, where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store, opposite the courthouse, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Gunpowder, and General Ware, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Reid & McHuen being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances. Likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS: 2,556 2-3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2-3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamburgh. 2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sullivan.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the state line, Green river and Cumberland waters: 440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.

1000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Ruffel creek.

1000 do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.

1000 } William Thompson, one on Cumberland river,

1000 } do. one on Big Barren, and one on Trade Water.

666 2-3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1000 } do. Thomas Gaskins do.

1000 } do. do. Goose creek.

1500 do. do. Goose creek.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to

TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to make payment by the 15th of January next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

December 4.

FOR SALE.

1250 Acres of LAND.

SIX hundred and sixty-six acres on Trammel creek, a branch of Big Barren, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Punchedump creek, on Big Barren river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. DeKlauman, on the 18th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15, 1797.

To be Hired.

BEFORE Mr. Coleman's door, in Lexington, on Monday the 1st day of January 1798,

FOUR LIKELY NEGROES,

three men and a woman, of the estate of Christopher Chinn dec. They are not to be removed more than five miles from Lexington, to be well clad and taxes paid.—At the same time will be rented fifteen acres of cleared land, lying about four miles from Lexington, belonging to said estate. All those indebted for hire of negroes for the present year, are requested to be punctual in their payments, and return the negroes at that time, well clothed, agreeable to their contract.

WALKER BAYLOR, Guardian.

December 12, 1797.

CONFLAGRATION: a poem on the last day,—may be had at this office.

Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. March 27, 1797.

FOR SALE.

An Overshot Merchant-Mill With two pair of Stones, together with a Saw-Mill and Distillery, STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river.—Also, about

140 Acres of Land,

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The grist-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European millwright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the state. The dam and race, has flooded the late heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart, at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.

ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797.

N. B. If the Mills are not fold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

* * * Those gentlemen in whose hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two or three Apprentices

To the Carpenter and Shop Joiner's Business. Also two or three

Good Journeymen,

for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12.

THE MANAGERS OF THE LEXINGTON CHANCES OF FORTUNE, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pollock, of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also, to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.

Lexington, September 2, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

THREE NEW STILLs of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also the northshore called THE REGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.

SAMUEL BREER

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to start a for Philadelphia on the Fifteenth of January next, is obliged to call on those indebted by note, book account &c. to him, for payment. If it is not then made, he will feel himself justified in placing notes, accounts, &c. in the hands of proper persons for collection.

P. JANUARY, jun.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1797.

STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a sorrel Mare, 2 years old, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her hutch. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber.

WHO is about to remove his old Rope Walk, will lay out the land on which it stands, in six lots, sixty-six and two thirds feet in front, and one hundred and forty back, he will also lay out a lot on the street he lives on, the fifth line including his blacksmith's shop, on three-fourths of an acre, and the other lots will be three small brick houses, which will accommodate as many families; all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by

THOMAS HART.

Three Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the plantation of Mr. Francis Downing, on Hickman, four miles from Lexington, on the 23rd instant, a dark bay horse, eight or nine years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze and snip, two hind feet white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Francis Downing, or to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

George Heytel.

Lexington, April 28.

TANNERS' OIL

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM MORTON,

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Transvaal Seminary, at the College, December 2, 1797.

Resolved, that this Board do adjourn to meet again on Monday the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

B. I. BRADFORD, Clerk.

Doctor Samuel Brown,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in Lexington and its vicinity.—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.

He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.

September 5, 1795.

LOST

IN August last, from James Dunwidie's near Madison court house, a sorrel Mare, fourteen years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a blaze in her face, many gray hairs in her body, and her legs spotted, trots natural, and her person taking her up and fencing her, so that I get her again, shall have five dollars reward, paid by me, near Lexington.

John Gardner.

For sale.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND. ONE tract lying in the county of Campbell, on the waters of Locust creek, containing 2699 acres. One tract, lying on Long Lick creek, a branch of Rough creek, Hardin county, about seven miles from Hardin settlement, containing 2550 acres.

The above lands will be disposed of on moderate terms; one half of the purchase money to be paid down, for the other a credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Capt. Robt. Craddock in Danville, or to JOHN W. HOLT, attor. in fact for THOS. HOLT.

The Trustees of the Kentucky Academy are requested to meet at Lexington, on Wednesday, the 27th instant. The important business before the board, require their punctual attendance. By order of the board.

JOHN ARTHUR, CLK.

December 14.

SHOT

OF the different numbers, made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whole and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES'S Store.

Lexington August 8.

Wanted Immediately.

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the highest wages will be given—enquire of the printer.

September 6, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKY.

Apply to

A. HOLMES

Lexington.

An act giving further time to the owners of lands to survey the same, and for returning plats and certificates to the Register's office.

Whereas it appears that an act passed by the assembly of Virginia in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, entitled, 'An act to repeal an act, entitled, 'An act concerning entries and surveys on the western waters,' which has been continued by subsequent acts of the legislature of Virginia and this State, may subject the owners of entries to forfeiture of the same, if the regulations of the said acts should not be complied with; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the further time of ten months from the last day of November 1797, be allowed the owners of entries to survey the same, in any part of this State, which is not set apart by treaties for any tribe of Indians. Provided however, that no forfeiture shall arise to the claimants of entries within the boundary ceded by Congress to the Indian tribes, until further provided for by the legislature. And that the further time of two years be given to survey all entries made either to adjoin the line to be run between this State and Virginia, or the line adjoining the lands reserved for the officers and soldiers of the Green river, or any entries dependent on such entries, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the further time of one year be allowed for returning all plats and certificates of survey to the Register's office. Provided, that nothing in this or any other act shall extend to forfeit or make void any entry claimed by infants, feme covert, persons non compos mentis, or persons in captivity; but that all such persons shall have three years after their several disabilities are removed, to complete the same.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved November 20, 1797.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. All those indebted to West and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. Nelson Thomas is authorized to settle the above accounts.

Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d. An Expository Letter From EDWARD RUSHTON to GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon.

HEMP SEED

WANTED,

At the Store of Samuel Price & Co.

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18.

Just published, and for sale at this office, by the gross, dozen or single, THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC For the Year of our Lord, 1799.

EXTRACT. From MR. PAINÉ'S AGGRIAN JUSTICE.

IT is the practice of what has unjustly obtained the name of civilization (and the practice merits not to be called either charity or policy) to make some provision for persons becoming poor and wretched, only at the time they become so.—Would it not, even as a matter of economy, be far better, to advise means to prevent their becoming poor? This can best be done, by making every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, an inheritor of something to begin with. The ragged face of society, chequered with the extremes of affluence and of want, proves that some extraordinary violence has been committed upon it, and calls on justice for redress. The great mass of the poor, in all countries, are become an hereditary race, and it is next to impossible for them to get out of that state themselves. It ought also to be observed, that this increases in all countries that are called civilized. More persons fall annually into it, than get out of it.

Though in a plan, in which justice and humanity are the foundation principles, interest ought not to be admitted into the calculation, yet it is always of advantage to the establishment of any plan, to show that it is beneficial as a matter of interest. The success of any proposed plan, submitted to public consideration, must, finally, depend on the numbers interested in supporting it, united with the justice of its principles.

The plan here proposed, will benefit all, without injuring any. It will consolidate the interest of the republic, with that of the individual. To the numerous class disposed of their natural inheritance by the system of landed property, it will be an act of national justice. To persons dying possessed of moderate fortunes, it will operate as a routine to their children, more beneficial than the sum of money paid into the fund; and it will give to the accumulation of riches a degree of security, that none of the old governments of Europe, now tottering on their foundations, can give.

I do not suppose that more than one family in ten, in any of the countries of Europe, has, when the head of the family dies, a clear property of five hundred pounds sterling. To all such, the plan is advantageous. That property would pass fifty pounds into the fund, and if there were only two children under age, they would receive fifteen pounds each (thirty pounds) on coming of age, and be entitled to ten pounds a year after fifty. It is from the overgrown acquisition of property that the fund will support itself; and I know that the possessors of such property in England, though they would eventually be benefited by the protection of nine tenths of it, will exclaim against the plan. But, without entering into any enmity how they came by that property, let them recollect that they have been the advocates of this war, and that Mr. Pitt has already laid on more new taxes to be raised annually, upon the people of England, and that for supporting the despotism of Austria, and the Bourbons, against the liberties of France, than would annually pay all the sums proposed in this plan.

I propose to create a national fund, out of which their shall be paid to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, as a compensation in part, for the loss of his or her natural inheritance, by the introduction of the system of landed property; and also, the sum of ten pounds sterling, per annum, during life, to every person now living, of the age of fifty years, and to all others as they shall arrive at that age.—The means by which the fund is to be created, are as follows:—

It is proposed that the payments, as already stated, be made to every person, rich or poor. It is left to make it so, to prevent invidious distinctions. It is altogether right it should be so, because it is in view of natural inheritance, which, as a right, belongs to every man, over and above the property he may have created or inherited from those who died. Such persons as do not choose to receive it, can throw it into the common fund.

Taking it then for granted, that no person ought to be in a worse condition when born under what is called a state of civilization, than he would have been, had he been born in a state of nature, and that civilization ought to have made, and ought still to make, provision for that purpose, can only be done by subtracting from property, a portion equal in value to the natural inheritance it has absorbed.

Various methods may be proposed for this purpose, but that which appears to be the best, not only because it will operate without deranging any present possessors, or without interfering with the collection of taxes, or loans necessary for the purpose of government and the revolution, but because it will be the least troublesome, and most effectual, and also because the subtraction will be made at a time that best admits it, which is, at the moment that property is passing by the death of one person to the possession of another. In this case, the bequeather gives nothing; the receiver pays nothing. The only matter to him, is, that the monopoly of natural inheritance, to which they never was a right, begins to cease in his person. A generous man would not wish to continue, and a just man will rejoice to see it abolished.

My state of health prevents my making sufficient enquiries with respect to the doctrine of probabilities, whereon to found calculations with high degrees of certainty as they are capable of. What, therefore, I offer on this head is more the result of observation and reflection, than of received information; but I believe it will be found to agree sufficiently enough with fact.

In the first place, taking twenty-one years as the epoch of maturity, all the property of a state real and personal, is always in the possession of persons above that age. It is then necessary to know as a datum of calculation, the average of years, which persons above that age will live. I take this average to be about thirty years, for though many persons will live forty, fifty or sixty years after the age of twenty-one years, others will die much sooner, and some in every year of that time.

Taking, then, thirty years as the average of time, it will give, without any material variation, one way or other the average of time in which the whole property or capital of a nation, or a sum equal thereto, will have passed through one entire revolution in descent, that is, will have gone by deaths to new possessors; for though, in many instances, some parts of this capital will remain forty, fifty or sixty years in the possession of one person, other parts will have revolved two or three times before that thirty years expire, which will bring it to that average; for were one half the capital of a nation to revolve twice in thirty years, it would produce the same fund as if the whole revolved once.

Taking, then, thirty years as the average of time in which the whole capital of a nation, or a sum equal thereto, will revolve once, the third part thereof will be the sum that will revolve every year, that is, will go by death to new possessors; and this last part being thus known, and the ratio per cent. to be subtracted from it being determined, will give the annual amount or income of the proposed fund, to be applied as already mentioned.

In looking over the discourse of the English minister, Pitt, in his opening of what is called, in England, the budget (the scheme of finance for the year 1797) I find an estimate of a national capital of the country.—As this estimate of a national capital is prepared ready to my hand, I take it as a datum to act upon.—When a calculation is made upon the known capital of a nation, combined with its population, it will serve as a scale for any other nation, in proportion as its capital and population be more or less. I am the more disposed to take this estimate of Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of shewing to that minister, upon his own calculation, how much better money may be employed than wasting it, as he has done, on the wild project of setting up Bourbon kings. What in the name of Heaven, are Bourbon kings to the people of England? It is better that the people have bread.

Mr. Pitt states the national capital of England to be one thousand three hundred millions sterling, which is about one fourth part of the national capital of France including Belgium. The event of the last harvest in each country proves that the soil of France is more productive than that of England, and that it can better support twenty-four or twenty-five millions of inhabitants, than that of England can seven, or seven and an half.

The thirtieth part of this capital of £ 1,300,000,000, is £ 43,333,333, which is the part that will revolve every year by deaths in that country to new possessors; and the sum that will annually revolve in France in the proportion of four to one, will be about one hundred and seventy-three millions sterling. From this sum of £ 43,333,333, annually revolving, is to be subtracted the value of the natural inheritance absorbed in it, which, perhaps, in fair justice, cannot be taken for less, and ought not to be taken more than a tenth part.

It will always happen, that of the property thus revolving by deaths every year, part will descend in a direct line to sons and daughters, and the other part collaterally, and in proportion will be found to be about three to one: that is, about thirty millions of the above sum will descend to direct heirs, and the remaining sum of £ 13,333,333, to more distant relations, and part to strangers.

Considering then that man, is always related to society, that relationship will become comparatively greater in proportion as the next of kin is more distant. It is therefore consistent with civilization to say, that where there are no direct heirs, society shall be heir to a part over and above the tenth part due to society. If this additional part be from five to ten or twelve per cent. in proportion as the next of kin be nearer or more remote, so as to average with the cheats that may fall, which ought always to go to society and not to the government, an addition of ten per cent. more, the produce from the annual sum of £ 43,333,333, will be, From 33,000,000, at 10 per cent. 3,300,000. From 13,333,333, at 10 per cent. 1,333,333. With the addition of ten per cent. more 2,666,666

£ 43,333,333 - - - - - £ 56,666,666

Having thus arrived at the annual amount of the proposed fund, I come in the next place, to speak of the population proportioned to this fund, and to compare it with uses to which the fund is to be applied.

The population (I mean that of England) does not exceed seven millions and a half, and the number of persons above the age of fifty will in that case be about four hundred thousand. There would not however be more than that number that would accept the proposed ten pounds sterling per annum, though they would be entitled to it. I have no idea it would be accepted by many persons who had a yearly income of two or three hundred pounds sterling. But as we often see instances of rich people falling into sudden poverty, even at the age of sixty, they would have the right of drawing all the arrears due to them. Four millions, therefore of the above annual sum of £ 5,666,666, will be required for four hundred thousand aged persons, at ten pounds sterling each.

I come now to speak of persons annually arriving at twenty-one years of age. If all the persons who died were above the age of twenty-one years, the number of persons annually arriving at that age, must be equal to the annual number of deaths, to keep the population stationary. But the greater part die under the age of twenty-one, and therefore, the number of persons annually arriving at twenty-one, will be less than half the number of deaths. The whole number of deaths upon a population of seven millions and a half, will be about 200,000 annually. The number arriving at twenty-one years of age will be about 100,000. The whole number of these will not receive the proposed fifteen pounds, for the reason already mentioned, that as in the former case, they would be entitled to it. Admitting then that a tenth part declined receiving it, the amount would stand thus:

Fund annually - - - - - £ 5,666,666
To 400,000 aged persons at £ 14 each, £ 5,600,000
To 90,000 persons at 21 year £ 15 each, £ 1,350,000
5,650,000

There are in every country a number of blind and lame persons, totally incapable of earning a livelihood. But as it will always happen that the greater number of blind persons will be among those who are above the age of fifty years, they will be provided for in that class. The remaining sum of £ 316,666, will provide for the lame and blind under that age, at the same rate of £ 10 annually for each person.

ON THE LANGUAGE OF THE BRUTE CREATION.

We remark only in brute animals cries which appear to us inarticulate; we hear only an almost insupportable repetition of the same sounds. We can besides scarcely represent to ourselves how a conversation can be kept up between animals who have a long shout or a bill. From these prejudices we conclude pretty generally, that brute animals have no language in the proper sense of the word; that speech is an advantage peculiar to ourselves, and the privilege expressive of human reason. We are to superior to animals, that we need not overlook, or be vitally blind to the qualities they possess; and the apparent uniformity of sounds that strike us, ought not to mislead our judgment. When a foreign language is spoken in our presence, we conceive that we hear only a repetition of the same sounds. Habit and even a knowledge of the language, can only enable us to distinguish the difference. The organs of animals are so dissimilar to ours, that this difficulty must be increased, and it must be almost impossible for us to observe and discriminate the accents, the expressions, the inflections of their language. Do brute animals speak or not? The question is to be answered by the solution of two others. Have they what is necessary to enable them to speak? Can they, without speaking, execute what we see them execute? Language supplies only a train of ideas and a power of articulation. It might easily be proved, that brute animals feel, compare, judge, reflect, conclude; they have in fact, a train of ideas, all that is in this respect necessary to enable them to speak. With regard to the power of articulation, the majority of them appear to have nothing in their organization that should deprive them of it. We even see birds whose conformation is so different from ours, arrive at the pronunciation of words entirely similar to what we articulate. Thus animals possess all the requisites necessary to language. But if we examine more closely the detail of their actions, we shall see that they must necessarily communicate a part of their ideas, and that it must be by the aid of words. It is certain that, between themselves, they never confound the cry of fear with that which expresses love. Their various agitations have different intonations that characterize them. If a mother alarmed for her family had but one cry to warn them of their danger, the family would on hearing this cry, always make the same movements. But on the contrary, their movements vary according to circumstances. Sometimes it is to hasten their flight, sometimes to conceal themselves, and sometimes to make resistance. Since then in consequence of the orders given by the mother, the actions are different, it is impossible that the language must be different. Can the expressions between the male and female, while a commerce exists between them, be the same, when we perceive so clearly a thousand movements of a different nature? An eagle's more or less marked on the part of the male; a coyne's mixed with allurements on the part of the female; affected refusals, caprice, jealousy, quarrels, reconciliations. Can we suppose that the sounds which accompany all these movements, are not varied, as well as the firmness which they express? It is true, that the language of action is of great use with brute animals, and that they can communicate by means of it a considerable part of ideas. This language, however, to beings who feel more strongly than they think, makes a very

quick impression, and produces almost instantaneously the communication of the sentiments it expresses; but it can not suffice for all the combined actions of animals, which suppose concert, convention, designation of place, &c. &c. Two wolves, who to hunt with the greatest ease, divide the task between them, the one attacking the prey, whilst the other waits in a convenient place to pursue it with fresh strength, it could not act together with so much concert without communicating their project, and it is impossible they should communicate it without the aid of articulate language.

The education of brute animals is effected in a great measure by the language of action. It is imitation which accustoms them to the movements necessary for the preservation of the natural life of the animal. But when cares, when the objects of forethought and fear increase with the dangers to which they are exposed, this language is no longer sufficient; instruction becomes complicated and words are necessary to transmit it. Without an articulate language how far example, can the education of a fox be completed? Fact proves, that before they have had time to instruct themselves by their own experience, the young foxes, when they come out of the kennel for the first time, are more mistrustful and cautious in places where they are much persecuted, than the old ones are where no snares are laid for them. This observation, which is incontestable, affords absolute demonstration of the necessity of language. For how can they otherwise acquire the science of precaution, which supposes a series of facts known, of comparisons made, of judgments formed? It is absurd then to doubt that brute animals have a language, by means of which they transmit the ideas which must necessarily be communicated. But the invention of words being limited by the need they have of them, the language used of course be very concise among beings who are always in a state of action, of fear, or of sleep. There exists between them but a very limited number of relations; and from their mode of living, they are absolute strangers to those numerous refinements which are the fruit of tactician passions, of society, of leisure, and of *amour*. It is probable, that the language of carnivorous animals is more copious, than that of frugivorous animals much less exuberant, and that in all the species it would improve as well as their intelligence, if they enjoyed the exterior requisites necessary to improvement. But want, the principle of activity in every sentient being, will ever retain each species within the limits assigned to it by nature.

GOOD NATURED CREDULITY.

A MORAL TALE.

A Chaldean peasant was conducting a goat to the city of Bagdad. He was mounted on an ass and the goat followed him with a bell suspended from his neck. "I shall sell these animals (said he to himself) for thirty pieces of silver; and with this money I can purchase a new turban, and a rich vestment of tawny, which I will tie with a sash of purple silk. The young damfels will then smile more favourably upon me; and I shall then be the finest man at the mosque."—Whilst the peasant was thus anticipating in ideas his future enjoyments, three artful rogues concerted a stratagem to plunder him of his present treasures. As he moved slowly along, one of them slipped off the bell from the neck of the goat, and, fastened it without being perceived, to the tail of the ass, carried away his booty. The man riding upon the ass, and hearing the sound of the bell, continued to muse without the least suspicion of the loss he had sustained. Happening however a short while afterwards, to turn about his head he discovered, with grief and astonishment, that the animal was gone, which constituted a considerable part of his riches; and he enquired, with the utmost anxiety after his goat, of every traveller whom he met.

The second rogue now accosted him and said, "I have just seen in yonder field, a man in great haste, dragging a dog with him a goat."—The peasant dismounted and requested the obliging stranger to hold his ass, that he

might lose no time in overtaking the thief. He instantly began the pursuit, and having traversed a vain course that was pointed out to him, he came back fatigued and breathless to the place from whence he set out: where he found neither his ass nor the deceitful informer, to whose care he had intrusted him. As he walked penitively onwards, overwhelmed with shame, vexation, and disappointment; his attention was roused by the loud complaints and lamentations of a Poor man, who sat by the side of a well. He turned out of the way to sympathize with a brother in affliction, recounted his own misfortunes, and required the cause of all that violent sorrow which seemed to oppress him. Alas! said the poor man, in the most piteous tone of voice, and was melting here to drink, I dropped into the water a casket full of diamonds, which I was employed to carry to the caliph of Bagdad; and I shall be put to death on suspicion of having secreted to valuable a treasure. Why do not you jump into the well in search of the casket cried the peasant; astonished at the stupidity of his new acquaintance. Because it is deep, replied the man, and I can neither dive nor swim.—But will you undertake this kind office for me, and I will reward you with thirty pieces of silver? The peasant accepted the offer with exultation, and whilst he was putting off his cassock, vest, and slippers, poured out his soul in thanksgivings to the holy prophet, for this providential succour. But the moment he plunged into the water, in search of the pretended casket, the man (who was one of the rogues that had concerted the plan of robbing him) seized upon his garments, and bore them off in security to his comrades.

Thus, through inattention, simplicity, and credulity, was the unfortunate Chaldean duped of all his little possessions; and he hastened back to his cottage, with no other covering for his nakedness, than a tattered garment which he borrowed on the road.

LOST.

ON the evening of the 25th instant, on the road between Mr. David Logan's and Lexington,

A Red Morocco Pocket Book, with a number of valuable papers; amongst which is a bond executed by John Fowler & John Overton, to the amount of 141l. Any person delivering said book &c. to Mr. John M'Nair, in Lexington, or to Mr. David Logan, shall be handsomely rewarded by me, JAMES M'CLURE.

December 26, 1797. 113

Five Dollars Reward, LOST, in the neighborhood of Springfield, Washington county, a BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers, which will be of no service to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the above described pocket book, with its contents to the subscriber, living in Stanford, Lincoln county.

JOHN SMITH. December 27, 1797. 122

For Sale, FOUR OUT LOTS adjoining each other, situate in Lexington, on which is my brick yard, which is equal if not superior to any in this place. Also a commodious brick dwelling house, the walls and work of which is superior to any in this place—with a never failing spring, convenient to the house, the water of which is of an excellent quality. I have also 8 acres of WOOD LAND, adjoining the above lots.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN ROB. Lexington, December 27, 1797. 11

Notice to the Citizens of Kentucky, I AM legally and equitably entitled to two thousand acres of land, lying near the dry ridge, and have a patent for it in my own name—also three thousand acres adjoining the above, patented in the name of Joseph Perkins and myself. Should those lands or any part thereof be offered for sale by any person whatever, I hereby forewarn all and every person from purchasing them, or any part of them. THO. UNDERWOOD. December 9, 1797. 111

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, December 27.

The Washington paper of Saturday last, states the Ohio to be very high, and very full of ice, notwithstanding which two boats had arrived at Lexington—it may therefore be expected that next Monday will bring the long wished for mail.

A gentleman immediately from Natchez, brings the following information.—That an officer of the United States had assured him that there was at that time two detachments of Spanish troops in motion, one ascending, and another descending the Mississippi river—that they were destined to reinforce the Spanish garrison at Natchez, and that they were instructed by their government to order Mess. Elliott and Pope, with their troops to leave the country without delay. It was at the same time observed, that unless they were assisted by the inhabitants, their situation would be deplorable.

An election was held on the 16th & 20th instant, in Montgomery county, for a representative in the General Assembly of this State, in the room of Bennett Clarke, whose election was contested, when Mr. Clarke was re-elected by a large majority.

To-morrow, we understand, is the day appointed for the execution of James Swango.

The time of hiring Negroes advertised by John Young was wrong inserted—it is the 1st and not the 15th of January; At which time those who hired them for the present year are requested to discharge their bonds.

NOTICE, That the annual election for trustees of this town will be held at the Court house on Saturday the 6th of January 1798, at 3 O'Clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board. JOHN ARTHUR, Clk. Lexington, Dec. 26, 1797. The Board of trustees will meet at Robert Megowan's, on Friday next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—As the intention of this meeting is to settle all the business of the present year, it is requested that all those who are indebted, as well as those who have demands against the board will attend.

Notice. WHEREAS little attention has been paid to an advertisement of the Executors of James Parker deceased, requesting all those indebted to the late firm of Alexander & James Parker, to make immediate payment &c. And whereas the Executors cannot discharge the duties imposed on them by their oaths and the nature of their appointments unless they take legal measures for the collection of the outstanding debts of said firm; it becomes necessary once more to request all those indebted as above, to make payment to Alexander Parker, on or before the twelfth day of February next, otherwise they may rely on their accounts being put into the hands of an attorney, and suits ordered immediately after that day, against all delinquents without discrimination.

ALEX. PARKER, JOHN COBURN, JOHN BRADFORD, Ex'rs. December 25, 1797.

Notice, THAT application will be made to the county court of Lincoln, at their January court, by the subscriber hereof, for an order to establish a town to be called Newgarden, on part of a tract of Land formerly the property of Charles English, on which was situated well known place called English's station; also for the purpose of appointing and settling in certain trustees, the aforesaid premises, agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act concerning the establishing towns."

LUCAS SULLIVAN, Town of Washington.

David Humphreys, CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business in all its various branches, in Capt. Kenneth M'Coys's house on Mill Street, the second house from Short Street, Lexington.—Those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Will be Sold, at Public Sale, BY the subscriber, in Lexington, on the second Monday in January, 1798, for CASH, two likely NEGRO FELLOWS, under good character, and perhaps equal to any in the State—they have had the small pox, measles, &c. &c. The sale will begin at one o'clock, in the court house yard. ELI CLEVELAND. December, 1797. 121

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend with the commission appointed by the county court of Mason, in said county, on Monday the 22d day of January and on Thursday the 25th day of January, and also on Monday the 29th day of January next, on the North fork of Ticking, at Capt. Joseph Berry's about one mile above the bridge over the North fork, on the road which leads from Washington to May's Lick, to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting the improvement and special calls of a pre-emption right of Clough Overton, assignee of William Bartlett.

JOHN OVERTON, Mason county Kent. } heir at law to } tucky, December 27, 1797. } deceased.

GEORGE TEGARDEN, Has just Received and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE; CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queen's Ware &c.

Which will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for CASH. December 27, 1797. 11

FOR SALE, FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Lexington, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Owen's, Lexington. ROBERT BRADLEY.

TROTTER AND SCOTT, HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts on the 1st of January next, in business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of compelling suits against any! Lexington, December 19, 1797.

EDWARD WEST, On High Street, Lexington, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has revived his shop, and is now ready to serve any gentleman who may please to favor him with their custom. He will carry on the Silver, Gold, and Watch businesses, in their various branches—and from a supply of materials and hands he expects to have in a short time, will be able to dispatch business on the shortest notice. December 19.

FOR SALE, DIRECT FROM PHILADELPHIA, A good assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, SADDLERY AND HARD WARE; Which will be sold, by the Packman, on the most reasonable terms—Apply to ANDREW HOLMES. Lexington, December 22.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond of the eighty-five and a half acres of land, given by the subscriber to Alexander Walker, of Scott county, bearing date the 6th of November, 1797; as said bond was given for land in the Miami purchase; and it is evidently appears from Judge Symmes's certificate he never was entitled to any said Walker is now in Ohio's town jail, for a supposed forgery of a deed for said land.

MARTIN NALL. Harvey's Meditations for sale at this Office.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

FOR OUR FAIR READERS.

Advice to a young lady shortly after her marriage—By an unmarried lady.

Dear Jenny, since the single state
You've left, and could you wish it
Since metamorphosed to a wife,
And bliss or woe's lot for life;
A friendly nudge the way would show
To gain the bliss and shun the woe.
But, first of all, I must suppose
You've with mature reflection chose;
And, this premise, I think you may
Have found to married bliss the way.

Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her sphere in life—
Within that sphere to move aright
Should be her principal delight.
To guide the house with prudent care,
And properly to spend and spare;
To make her husband bliss the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind;
To be the time and conscience find;
Then never think domestic care
Beneath the notice of the fair;
But daily choicest duties inspect,
That ought to be waited by neglect;
Be frugal—penny ruin you fear,
And always keep the golden mean;
Be always calm, but seldom fine;
Let decent neatness round you shine.
If once fast decency be fled,
Love soon defers the genial bed.
Not vice you doubt, though neat & clean;
In all things keep a proper mean.
Moth of our sex mistake in this:
Too anxious some—some too remiss.

The early days of wedded life
Are oft a scene with childish strife.
Then be it your peculiar care
To keep that season bright and fair.
For that's the time, by a gentle art
To fix your empire in his heart.
With kind obliging carriage strive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For should it through neglect expire,
No art again can light the fire.
To charm his reason, soothe his mind,
Till love that by friendship binds,
Raid on that basis, 'twill endure
From time and death itself secure—
Be sure you ne'er for power contend,
Nor try by tears to gain your end;
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes,
From pride and obduracy rise.
Heaven gave to man superior sway,
Then he's a him at once obey.
Let sudden frowns your brow no'er cloud,
Be always cheerful—never loud.
Let trifles never discompose
Your features, temper or repose.

Around for happiness ne'er roam,
True happiness resides at home.
Still make your partner easy friend,
Man finds abroad sufficient.
In every thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converse he'll prefer to all,
Till cheerful that his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a smile.
Should passion e'er his soul define,
Serenely meet the burning storm,
Never in word war engage;
Nor ever meet his rage with rage.
With all your sex's softening art,
Recall his raging to his heart.
Thus calm the tempest in his breast,
And sweetly teach his soul to rest.

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense;
Few husbands punish an offence.
I will discord raise—discord it breeds,
And hatred certainly succeeds—
Then think, oh! then that fatal theft,
Still think him wiser than yourself.
If you should otherwise believe,
Ne'er let him find a thought perceive.
When cares invade your partner's heart,
Bear you a sympathizing part.
Yes, kindly bear your share of pain,
And half his trouble still sustain.
From rising men till setting night,
To see him please your chief delight—
But now methinks I hear you cry
Shall the pretend—oh, vanity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herself a wife?
I own you've ample cause to chide,
And, blushing, throw my pen aside.

ANECDOTE.

In such of the Roman Catholic countries,
where superstition still has a hold, there is an
order of priests called Friars, who cannot by
law exercise certain functions belonging to the
higher order of priesthood—a young lady some
years ago called into a monastery at a place called
Galvetta, in the island of Madeira, in order
to consult, and finding a friar (or brother) of
that house alone in one of the chapels, he
knelt down by him and told him all her woes—
the friar said nothing—the asked him for absolu-
tion—"I am no priest," (said the friar), "I can-
not give you absolution."—"No priest!" (said
the lady, very much surprised), and in a great
passion—"No madman," (answered the friar),
—"When (said she), I'll go and complain
to your superiors, for you daring to take my
confession!"—"And I'll go," (returned the friar),
and tell all your blabbing to your husband!"
—Mina was the word.

TO the Public.
FROM the Kentucky Gazette will be published
every week only, on that fixed paper denominated
the *Journal*, which is about one third larger than
what we at present use. The price will be Three
Dollars per annum; but if we should find pos-
sible, such paper, through the inclemency of
the weather, we shall publish the present fixed
paper until Royal can be procured, with a pro-
portionate deduction of the price to subscribers.
JOHN BRADFORD.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that sub-
scribers' reasons should be given for this intended
change, especially as the principal reasons for-
merly given for publishing twice a week still ex-
ist; the following, to every impartial mind, the
Editor has no doubt will be satisfactory—
Immediately after the commencement of the
present year, printing paper rose one third of its
former price; and even of so much importance
to, and unforeseen by the Editor, could not be
taken into the calculations necessary to be made
at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette.
Had paper been continued at the price it then
was, the profits would have been extremely nu-
merous; but at its advanced price, the whole a-
mount received for his subscriptions will not
defray the necessary charges incident to his of-
fice. Nothing could have induced the Editor
to attempt a publication twice a week, on the
terms he did, but the having more hands than
could be employed in publishing a weekly pa-
per, and who he was obliged to support, without
a prospect of better employment. And nothing
could have tempted him to continue it, after all
his profits were swallowed up in the advance on
paper, but an idea that an attempt to raise the
price of his paper, would contribute to strength-
en an impression then made on the public mind
unfavorable to him, and against which, he was
conscious time would be the best antidote. These
are the most offensive reasons for the alteration
about to be made; and the Editor trusts, that
in his connection with the public, he shall ever
be able to give satisfactory reasons for his con-
duct, when necessary, and a fair opportunity is
permitted him.



BLAZE.
WHO was imported from England in the year
1793, at five years old, by Col Hugh Nelson, of
York town, in Virginia, still stands the ensuing
season which will commence the 10th day of
March, and end on the 10th day of August.
Col. Robert Saunders's tavern, Scott county, 3
miles from Georgetown, and 3 from Lexington;
and may cover mares at five pounds each, the
fean. A preliminary article note, will be
required with the mare, for five pounds, payable
the 25th day of December ensuing—which
may be discharged by the payment of twelve
dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dol-
lars the single year, to be paid at the stable
door. Young cattle, or good beef cattle, or
merchandise, will be received at the
market price, if delivered at said Saunders's by
the 25th of December, to discharge the 5 pounds.
There will be large and excellent meadows,
well enclosed for mares from a distance of 30
per week. Great attention will be paid to
mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not
be answerable for escapes or accidents that may
happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen
hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great
strength and activity; his figure is given up to
be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON.
BLAZE was given by Vandal, his dam by French-
man, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand
dam by Eastbrake, his great great grand dam
by Old Partner, his great great great grand dam
by Capt Egyptian, his great great great great
grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great
great grand dam by Vinal's Turk, his great
great great great great great grand dam
by Old Hunter, and out of Trumpet's dam,
which was out of a daughter of Dodworth and
Layton's barmaid. Vandal was got by Spec-
tor, and out of the fillet of Chrysler. Chrysler
is the sire of Hebe, the dam of Daredon.
BLAZE is said to be of the best family of
running horses in England.

JEREMIAH WILLIAMS.
A true copy of the original from England.

HUGH NELSON.
October 23d, 1797.

We do hereby certify, that the imported full
horse BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nel-
son, of York town, Virginia, and sold to
Benjamin Wharton, is a pure and good gal-
ter.
MICHAEL CRAW.
CHRIS. HIGGINS.

Hanover county.
Blaze has generally been valued at a thou-
sand pounds.

IL N.
Taken up by the subscriber, living on South
Elkhorn, Scott county, a full grown, nine
years old, 13 hands high, branded IF on the
near shoulder and buttock, a small star, paces
and trots: appraised to 60.

August 28, 1797.

HUGH SHANNON.

FOR SALE.

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, lying about
14 miles from Franklin, not far from the
head of Cedar creek. My price is \$1500. Also
a good MILL SEAT, with about thirty acres
of Land, lying on Boone's creek, a good road to
it, and also a good road from it to the Kentucky
River—it will be sold very low for Cash. For
terms apply to the subscribers.

ELI CLEVELAND.

December 18,

23 Twenty Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber, the
23d of April last, a black Mare a-
bout fourteen hands and a half high,
five or six years old, branded on the
right shoulder 23, though not perceivable
unless shod, a small star, natural
troter.
Also, a bay yearling horse colt, dark
mane and tail, with a small star, was
rubbed on the nose and under jaw by
putting on a muzzle. I will give the
above reward if brought to me, or ten
dollars for such information that I
get them.
James Davies.

Madison county, Nov. 13, '97.

2 For Sale.
FIVE hundred and fifty acres of
first rate bottom land, entered in
the name of Daniel Brannan, lying
on the Kentucky river, five miles from
Port William, adjoining Jesse Fend-
graff's fourteen hundred acre survey.
Those who incline to purchase said
valuable land, will apply to the prin-
ter.

THE subscriber having declined the
mercantile business, requests all
persons indebted to him, either by note
or book account, to pay off their res-
pective balances to Samuel & George
Trotter, who are now carrying on bu-
siness in the house formerly occupied
by me.

James Trotter.

Lexington, Dec. 14, 1797.

4 CASH
Will be given for a likely
Negro Girl.
Of good character, between the age
of ten and fifteen years.—Enquire of
the Printer.

I have to lease.
A large quantity of cleared Land—a few
tenants will meet with great encourage-
ment. Also, to hire, twelve or fourteen valua-
ble Slaves, some of which are excellent house
servants.

Samuel Meredith.

Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1797. 6c

Robert & Andrew Porter,

HAVE just imported a Large and General
Assortment of

1 MERCHANDIZE;

Which they are opening for sale at their store,
next door to Stewart's printing office, and
which they will dispose of either by whole sale or re-
tail, at the most reduced prices, for Cash or
Country produce. Wheat, Tobacco, Hemp,
Pork in barrel, Lard in Sicks, and Fish But-
ter, will be taken in exchange for the above
Merchandise, if delivered in good order.
Lexington, December 9.

I o distillers and orgers

WHO may incline to carry on the business of
rectifying spirituous liquors and the man-
ufacturing cordials in an extensive manner, may
now be supplied with the necessary articles for
carrying on the same, by applying at the sign of
Andrew McCall's Apothecary's shop near the pen
N. Elkhorn. The articles principally are forma-
ling the following liquors, viz.
Spirituous aniseed water ditto clove-water ditto
orange-water, all sorts, &c. Also for making
brandy and genevee equal in flavor and purity to
the imported.—There are upwards of 300 lbs. of
solid juniper berries, and 100 lbs. of aniseed,
which he purchases direct from the other
articles, supplied for 1000. Any person or per-
sons inclining to purchase the whole, or the ju-
niper berries or Aniseed seed alone, or the whole
of the articles for making brandy and cordials,
will (if required) receive genuine instructions
gratis, how to use them to the greatest possible
advantage.

Also, an exceeding good COPER STILL, &c.
about a quarter of an inch thick, containing
better than 300 gallons, with a worm made of
the very best pewter, having ten turns and
weighing upwards of 500 lbs. with a large quan-
tity of wrought iron suitable to fit up the still
in the complete manner.—Also, the whole of
which will be put together on very low terms
and instructions given for fixing the works in
the most complete order, so that it can be work-
ed with more ease than many stills are now of
100 gallons.

N. B. Cordials can be made to more ad-
vantage in warm than cold weather.

Also, a FARM, of one hundred acres or up-
wards on the waters of Tate's creek—
It is about one mile and a half from Winter's
mill, and four miles from the Kentucky ri-
ver; four acres of which is excellent timothy
meadow, a very good hewn log house, nearly
two stories high, with an excellent spring not
ten yards from the house—Also, a good field
of corn, sufficiently large for four horses. On the
field plantation there is a good public mill race
and two branches sufficiently large to erect a
mill large enough to carry on the hewing or
ditching business. The place will be sold cheap
as the possessor is in want of money.

For further particulars apply to J. GASKY.

* Samples of several sorts of the cordials
may now be seen at the house of McCall.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the sub-
scriber, are requested to pay their
respective balances, as he intends going
to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the
first of December next.
He has on hand a good assortment of
Winter and other GOODS,
Which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,
2200 acres of good LAND.
On Raven creek, Harrison county; this
land lies about eleven miles from
the town of Cynthiana. If needed it
will be sold in small tracts to ac-
commodate purchasers. The terms of sale
—one third in hand, and a credit of
one and two years for the balance.
Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William
Nelson, who live joining this land will
flew it. For further particulars
apply to WILLIAM WEST.
Lexington, October 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, ei-
ther by bond, note or book account, are
requested to come forward and make pay-
ment to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on or before the
15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for
Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time.
Those who do not avail themselves of this no-
tice, may rest assured that they shall be
dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration
of said time—Therefore I am in hopes this no-
tice will be attended to, without further trou-
ble, as I am determined to have all my accounts
finally settled by the 15th day of December next.
GEO. TEGARDEN.

September 5, 1797.

Georgetown Filling Mill.

I HEREBY inform my customers,
and the public in general, that Mr.
James Burritt, who worked my mill
last season, works her again this sea-
son, and will attend at Lexington, the
first day of every Fayette county, at the
house of Mr. Louis B. Brent, to receive
and deliver cloth; and also at the
house of Mr. High Brent, in Paris,
Bourbon county the first day of every
court, for the same purpose.

Eljah Craig.

November 14, 1797. 8w

For sale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE.

Two thousand five hundred
acres of LAND, lying on the Tazewell, about 25
miles from the seat of government, and within
ten from Drennon's lick—said land was located
and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin,
and adjoint a tract advertised by Mr. T. Tur-
pin, of Woodford county. Any person incline-
ing to purchase, may know the terms by apply-
ing to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington,
or to the subscriber in Garrard county.
WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North-
West of the Ohio, containing an extensive
bank of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose
—the quality of this ore has been ascertained by
Mr. Baugher of Lexington, to whom any person
desiring of purchasing can apply for informa-
tion. The above tract of land lies about
twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about
one mile from Little Lick, which empties
a few miles above the three Rivers.—A stream
supposed to be well calculated for a furnace
runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty
feet at one spot, and about three quarters of a
mile from the bank of ore.—For further particu-
lars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lex-
ington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by
the court of Hardin county, will
attend on the 15th day of January 1798
on an entry of 6000 acres of land made
in the name of John Larue, on the O-
hio river opposite the Black oak grove
where John Pen's land is entered; be-
gunning on the river bank and running
up the same, then and there to take
the positions of sundry witnesses, in
order to perpetuate their testimony
respecting said entry, and do such o-
ther act as shall be deemed necessary
and agreeable to law.

INACLARUE,
for the heirs of
JOHN LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

CATECHISM for YOUNG PEOPLE, or Princi-
ples of practical religion,—may be
had at this office.